

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

(Filed: August 13, 2021)

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CLAYTON T. COLEMAN,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

* * * * *

* UNPUBLISHED
* No. 18-352V
*
* Special Master Dorsey
*
* Attorneys' Fees and Costs
*

David A. Tierney, Rawls Law Group, Richmond, VA, for petitioner.

Sarah C. Duncan, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for respondent.

DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS¹

On March 7, 2018, Clayton Coleman ("petitioner") filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program ("Vaccine Program")² alleging that as a result of an influenza vaccine administered on February 3, 2016, he suffered from Sweet's syndrome and development of arthralgia. Petition at 1 (ECF No. 1). On May 7, 2021, the parties filed a proffer, which the undersigned adopted as her decision awarding compensation on the same day. (ECF No. 62).

¹ This Decision will be posted on the website of the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012). **This means the Decision will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** As provided by 44 U.S.C. § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B), however, the parties may object to the published Decision's inclusion of certain kinds of confidential information. Specifically, Under Vaccine Rule 18(b), each party has 14 days within which to request redaction "of any information furnished by that party: (1) that is a trade secret or commercial or financial in substance and is privileged or confidential; or (2) that includes medical file or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy." Vaccine Rule 18(b). Otherwise the whole decision will be available to the public in its current form. Id.

² The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program is set forth in Part 2 of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755, codified as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-1 to -34 (2012) ("Vaccine Act" or "the Act"). All citations in this decision to individual sections of the Vaccine Act are to 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa.

On May 21, 2021, petitioner filed an application for attorneys' fees and costs. Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs (ECF No. 39). Petitioner requests compensation in the amount of \$37,973.29, representing \$21,819.40 in attorneys' fees and \$16,153.89 in attorneys' costs. Fees App. at 4.³ Pursuant to General Order No. 9, petitioner states he has not personally incurred any costs related to his petition. Fees App. Ex. 3. Respondent filed his response on June 4, 2021, indicating that he "is satisfied the statutory requirements for an award of attorneys' fees and costs are met in this case." Response at 2 (ECF No. 68). Petitioner did not file a reply thereafter. The matter is now ripe for disposition.

For the reasons discussed below, the undersigned GRANTS petitioner's motion and awards a total of \$37,973.29.

I. Discussion

Under the Vaccine Act, the special master shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs for any petition that results in an award of compensation. 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e)(1). When compensation is not awarded, the special master "may" award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs "if the special master or court determines that the petition was brought in good faith and there was a reasonable basis for the claim for which the petition was brought." *Id.* at §15(e)(1). Here, because petitioner was awarded compensation pursuant to a proffer, he is entitled to a final award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

a. Reasonable Attorneys' Fees

The Federal Circuit has approved use of the lodestar approach to determine reasonable attorney's fees and costs under the Vaccine Act. Avera v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs., 515 F.3d 1343, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Using the lodestar approach, a court first determines "an initial estimate of a reasonable attorney's fee by 'multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation times a reasonable hourly rate.'" *Id.* at 1347-58 (quoting Blum v. Stenson, 465 U.S. 886, 888 (1984)). Then, the court may make an upward or downward departure from the initial calculation of the fee award based on other specific findings. *Id.* at 1348.

Counsel must submit fee requests that include contemporaneous and specific billing records indicating the service performed, the number of hours expended on the service, and the name of the person performing the service. See Savin v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs., 85 Fed. Cl. 313, 316-18 (2008). Counsel should not include in their fee requests hours that are "excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary." Saxton v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs., 3 F.3d 1517, 1521 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (quoting Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983)). It is "well within the special master's discretion to reduce the hours to a number that, in [her] experience and judgment, [is] reasonable for the work done." *Id.* at 1522. Furthermore, the special master may reduce a fee request sua sponte, apart from objections raised by respondent

³ Petitioner's motion requests \$37,973.69 in total. However, this number appears to be an arithmetical error, as the sum of the requested fees and costs is \$37,973.29.

and without providing a petitioner notice and opportunity to respond. See Sabella v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., 86 Fed. Cl. 201, 209 (2009).

A special master need not engage in a line-by-line analysis of a petitioner’s fee application when reducing fees. Broekelschen v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., 102 Fed. Cl. 719, 729 (2011). Special masters may rely on their experience with the Vaccine Program and its attorneys to determine the reasonable number of hours expended. Wasson v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs., 24 Cl. Ct. 482, 484 (Fed. Cl. Nov. 19, 1991) rev’d on other grounds and aff’d in relevant part, 988 F. 2d 131 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Just as “[t]rial courts routinely use their prior experience to reduce hourly rates and the number of hours claimed in attorney fee requests ... [v]accine program special masters are also entitled to use their prior experience in reviewing fee application.” Saxton, 3 F. 3d at 1521.

i. Reasonable Hourly Rates

Petitioner requests rates for his counsel at Rawls Law Group: for Mr. David Tierney, \$200.00 per hour for work performed in 2018, \$215.00 per hour for work performed in 2019 and \$231.00 per hour for work performed in 2020, and \$278.00 per hour for work performed in 2021; for Mr. Paul Walkinshaw, \$346.00 per hour for work performed in 2017 and \$363.00 per hour for work performed in 2018; for Mr. Glen Sturtevant, \$339.00 per hour for work performed in 2019, \$353.00 per hour for work performed in 2020, and \$372.00 per hour for work performed in 2021; and for Mr. Ramon Rodriguez, \$375.00 per hour for work performed in 2016, \$383.00 per hour for work performed in 2017, The requested rates are consistent with what counsel has previously been awarded for their Vaccine Program work, and the undersigned finds them to be reasonable for the work in this case.

ii. Reasonable Hours Expended

In reducing an award of fees, the goal is to achieve rough justice, and therefore a special master may take into account their overall sense of a case and may use estimates when reducing an award. See Florence v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., No. 15-255V, 2016 WL 6459592, at *5 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Oct. 6, 2016) (citing Fox v. Vice, 563 U.S. 826, 838 (2011)). It is well established that an application for fees and costs must sufficiently detail and explain the time billed so that a special master may determine, from the application and the case file, whether the amount requested is reasonable. Bell v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs., 18 Cl. Ct. 751, 760 (1989); Rodriguez, 2009 WL 2568468. Petitioner bears the burden of documenting the fees and costs claimed. Id. at *8.

The overall hours spent on this matter appear to be reasonable. The undersigned has reviewed the billing entries and finds that they adequately describe the work done on the case and the amount of time spent on that work. None of the entries appear objectionable, nor has respondent identified any entries as objectionable. Accordingly, petitioner is entitled to a final award of attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$21,819.40.

b. Attorneys’ Costs

Petitioner requests a total of \$16,153.89 in attorneys' costs. This amount is comprised of acquiring medical records, the Court's filing fee, and work performed by petitioner's medical expert, Dr. M. Eric Gershwin. Petitioner has provided adequate documentation supporting the remaining costs and they are reasonable in the undersigned's experience. Petitioner is therefore awarded final attorneys' costs of \$16,153.89.

II. Conclusion

Based on all of the above, the undersigned finds that it is reasonable compensate petitioner and his counsel as follows:

Attorneys' Fees Requested	\$21,819.40
(Total Reduction from Billing Hours)	-
Total Attorneys' Fees Awarded	\$21,819.40
Attorneys' Costs Requested	\$16,153.89
(Reduction of Costs)	-
Total Attorneys' Costs Awarded	\$16,153.89
Total Attorneys' Fees and Costs Awarded	\$37,973.29

Accordingly, the undersigned awards a lump sum in the amount of \$37,973.29, representing attorneys' fees and costs, in the form of a check payable jointly to petitioner and his counsel, Mr. David Tierney.

In the absence of a motion for review filed pursuant to RCFC Appendix B, the clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.⁴

s/Nora Beth Dorsey

Nora Beth Dorsey
Special Master

⁴ Entry of judgment can be expedited by each party's filing of a notice renouncing the right to seek review. Vaccine Rule 11(a).